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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 JAMES H. HAINES,

12 Defendant.
13

2:10-CR-600 JCM (VCF)

14 **ORDER**

15 Presently before the court is petitioner James Henderson Haines' motion (doc. # 61) for the
16 court to reconsider its order declining to issue a certificate of appealability (doc. # 58). No response
17 was filed to this motion.

18 With the instant motion, petitioner requests that the court reconsider its refusal to issue a
19 certificate of appealability regarding the denial of petitioner's motion to vacate pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
20 § 2255. In the underlying motion, petitioner argued that he was denied effective assistance of counsel
21 because, during his plea negotiations, petitioner's attorney believed that petitioner qualified as a
22 career offender under the United States Sentencing Guidelines ("USSG"). Though the government,
23 petitioner's counsel, and the court all agreed that petitioner was a career offender, petitioner asserted
24 that this classification was erroneous because his crime, being a felon in possession of a firearm, was
25 not a "crime of violence."

26 The court denied both the motion to vacate and the request for a certificate of appealability
27 after finding that it was clear from the text of the guidelines that petitioner *did* qualify as a career
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1 offender. The court observed that while unlawful possession of a firearm by a felon does not
2 generally constitute a crime of violence, it does if the particular firearm was, *inter alia*, a short-
3 barreled shotgun or machine gun. (Doc. # 58 p. 5) (citing 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a)). Because petitioner's
4 crime involved a machine gun, the court found that it constituted a crime of violence and counted
5 toward petitioner's classification as a career criminal. (Doc. # 58 p. 5).

6 When reviewing a denial of a request for relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, "the district
7 court should consider any new evidence, change in law, clear error, or manifest injustice." *United*
8 *States v. Cobar*, 2012 WL 3882200 *1 (D. Nev. 2012) (citing *Culler v. Board of Prison Terms*, 405
9 Fed. Appx. 263, 264 (9th Cir. 2010)).

10 Petitioner now points to *United States v. Miller*, 721 F.3d 435 (7th Cir. 2013), claiming that
11 this case supports the assertion that mere possession of a machine gun does not constitute a crime
12 of violence under the sentencing guidelines. While petitioner is correct that this case considered
13 whether the possession of a sawed-off shotgun constituted a crime of violence, the Seventh Circuit
14 specifically stated that this question was in reference to the Armed Career Criminals Act ("ACCA"),
15 not the USSG. *See Miller* 721 F.3d at 441-42. In fact, the *Miller* court observed that the USSG
16 directly state that possession of a sawed-off shotgun *does* constitute a crime of violence. *See id.* at
17 441.

18 Therefore, the decision referred to by petitioner relates to a statutory scheme that is entirely
19 separate from that which the court considered in issuing his sentence. Furthermore, even if this
20 decision did represent a change in the law relating to petitioner's sentence, his motion to vacate
21 would still fail to raise a substantial showing that he was denied effective assistance of counsel. As
22 such, the court finds that *United States v. Miller* does not represent a change in the relevant law, and
23 petitioner's motion to reconsider will be denied.

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1 Accordingly,

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that petitioner James
3 Henderson Haines' motion for the court to reconsider its order declining to issue a certificate of
4 appealability (doc. # 61) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

5 DATED February 19, 2014.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE